

PHINEAS T. BARNUM.

THE OLDEST AND GREATEST SHOW-MAN BREATHES HIS LAST.

After an illness lasting twenty-one weeks he passes away in the presence of his grief-stricken family. He views his approaching end with calmness—A brief biographical sketch—An important appointment from Nebraska—Resignation of Senator Edmunds.

Phineas T. Barnum Dead.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 8.—The great showman, P. T. Barnum, died at 8:22 o'clock last evening in the presence of his grief-stricken family.

During the period of Barnum's invalidism and confinement to the house, which began twenty-one weeks ago last Friday, there have been frequent fluctuations in his condition, from each of which he rallied, although in each instance with a slightly lowered vitality. The change for the worse, occurring last night, was so pronounced that it convinced the physicians that the patient had not many more hours to live. During his confinement he has been down stairs only twice, although sitting up much of the time and being cheerful and conversationally inclined in his waking moments. After the attack which came on him shortly before midnight, Barnum suffered a good deal of pain. He seemed to realize that he could not live much longer and spoke of his approaching end with calmness. During his illness the physicians have been careful about administering morphine or sedatives, through fear that they might produce ulterior ill-effects. Night before last Barnum spoke of this and said that when all hope was gone he wished to be given sedatives which would allay the pain and make death as peaceful as possible.

The first sedative was given at 10:10 in the morning. It was understood by the patient and his family to mean that the end was near.

Mrs. Barnum remained at her husband's side throughout the night. In alternate spells of dozing and in conversation, which showed his brain to be as clear as ever, Barnum passed the hours until 4 o'clock in the morning, when he sank into lethargy, which was a condition of stupor rather than of natural sleep. To rouse him from this unconsciousness was difficult.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810, of good old New England stock. He lived the hard, rugged, healthful, aspiring life of a boy on the farm, and came out of a clean, self-respectful poverty to face the problems of life with a clear, clean head and a sound body.

At the age of fifteen he went to work in his uncle's grocery store in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was soon entrusted with responsibility. The story of his life, from this time forward, is one long story of money-making. His first business venture on his own account was in his native town of Bethel, to which he was induced to return by his grandfather, in whose carriage house he set up a small store. It was a success. His next venture was as an editor in Danbury, where he issued the Herald of Freedom. He was so fortunate as to get a libel suit speedily on his hands and be sent to jail pending his trial. He was vindicated by the jury and issued forth from prison amid great enthusiasm, being escorted by a brass band and treated to a ride in open carriages, drawn by six horses.

P. T. Barnum was twenty-five years old when it suddenly dawned upon him that he was cut out for the great American showman. He had a fondness for popular applause—he had it down to the last day of his life—and thought he possessed the instinct of divining what the public wanted and arousing a furor of interest in what he had to show.

His first venture in this line was Joice Heth, a negro 161 years old and once the nurse of George Washington. Becoming convinced this curiosity ought to be made to pay, he bought the old slave for \$1,000. For about a year he exhibited her in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and many smaller cities, and so successful were his advertising methods that he made a great deal of money out of her. There was much doubt expressed at the time as to whether Joice Heth was what she pretended to be. In his later years Mr. Barnum became somewhat skeptical himself, but the doubt did not worry him while she was coining money for him. Joice Heth was the beginning of a long series of shows which made Barnum rich and famous. His second attraction was "Signor Vinallia," an Italian acrobat and magician. He paid well, too.

Barnum's circus was born in Warrenton, N. C., November 12, 1836. Barnum had been for some time filling the place of ticket seller for a circus owned by one Turner, his pay being a percentage of the receipts. At that time and place his engagement expired and, having \$1,200 in his credit he bought a part of the show and started out for himself. At the end of the season he had \$2,500, with which he returned to New York. For the next few years he passed through various vicissitudes in the show business, sometimes making and sometimes losing, and more than once being reduced to the necessity of pawning his watch. It was not until near the close of 1841 that he began the career which rapidly brought him into national reputation and gave him his first taste of real wealth.

At a time when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb Barnum purchased Scudder's American museum. He bought it only with his promise to work hard, live economically and pay for it out of the profits of the concern and made even this bargain in the

face of competitors with money. From that moment he began to blossom forth into the greatest caterer to the amusement loving public of modern times.

In 1849 he engaged Jenny Lind to sing in America and paid her \$1,000 per night for 150 nights. He afterwards experienced severe reverses of fortune, but displayed remarkable perseverance and energy in overcoming the difficulties which surrounded him. His career in later years has been known to everybody and fortune smiled on the greatest show on earth. Last year he made a successful trip to England with his circus and returned to his home in Bridgeport last fall, where he remained until his death.

Judge Crouse Will be Appointed.
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Ex-Representative Lorenzo Crouse of Nebraska has accepted the office of assistant secretary of the treasury tendered him by Secretary Foster and will be appointed by the president in a few days.

Lorenzo Crouse was born in New York state in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Plattsburg, N. Y. He enlisted in the union army as captain of Battery K, First regiment, New York light artillery. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he was wounded and in 1862 he resigned and returned to the practice of law at Plattsburg.

After coming to Nebraska he was elected, in 1865, to the territorial legislature and served one term. He was a member of the first constitutional convention. In 1866 he was elected associate justice of the supreme court of this state. This position Judge Crouse held for six years when he was elected to congress, where he served two terms from 1872 to 1876. In March, 1879, he was appointed internal revenue collector at Omaha, in which capacity he served four years.

Senator Edmunds Resigns.
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who has been in the senate of the United States since April, 1866, and nearly if not quite all of that time has been one of the republican leaders, has resigned, to take effect November next.

In his letter to the governor he says: "In thus terminating my official relations with the state I beg to express to her steadfast, intelligent and patriotic citizens my profound gratitude for the long and unwavering confidence and support they have given me (covering an eventful period of a quarter of a century) in my efforts to promote and defend, so far as I have been able, their honor and welfare in common with that of all the people of the United States. In ceasing to be a senator I am proud that I continue to be a citizen of our beloved commonwealth, and that I may, with my fellow citizens in private life, strive for the maintenance of those principles of liberty, equality and justice in government which have without the shadow of a turning, animated them from the foundation of the republic." The senator also sent a letter of notification to Vice President Morton.

A Nebraska Sufferer's Story.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Mrs. H. M. Blackfan of Bartley, Red Willow county, Neb., was on the board of trade yesterday soliciting subscriptions. Mrs. Blackfan says that residents of Red Willow county are actually starving to death. They have no food for themselves or their animals and no seed for the coming season's planting. Over seven hundred families in that county are in destitute circumstances, with no apparent prospects for relief. Those who had enough for themselves have divided with their less fortunate neighbors. On the side-track at Bartley were standing when she came away seven cars of provisions, but the families were so impoverished as to be unable to pay even the freight which was due. Mrs. Blackfan left the city last night for a few days, but she will soon return and continue her canvass here. It is expected that she will raise a considerable sum.

Beating the Immigration Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Foster directed John B. Weber, superintendent of immigration at New York, to report to the United States district attorney at New York the facts of the escape of eighteen immigrants returned by him to the Burgundia, in order that the culpable parties may be vigorously prosecuted for violation of the immigration law. Mr. Weber rejected twenty-one immigrants who recently came by the Burgundia as unfit to land, and returned them to the vessel. Only three of the twenty-one immigrants were retained aboard the vessel and taken away, the other eighteen being allowed to escape. Under the law the steamship company is liable to a fine of \$300 in each case. Secretary Foster has called the attention of the immigration officers at Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia to the violation of this law at New York, and instructed them to promptly and vigorously prosecute all steamship companies, if such violations of law occur at their ports.

Cash Prizes for Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The executive committee of the National Live Stock association today outlined the basis of apportionment of cash prizes for live stock at 42 per cent for breeding rings for horses, 25 for cattle, 15 for swine, 12 for sheep and 6 per cent for poultry and pet stocks. One hundred thousand dollars are set aside in the classification for premiums on rings and the remaining \$50,000 for prizes for individual animals on the same basis. The committee recommends to the managers of the world's fair to make provision for state exhibits of live stock and that the programme be so arranged as to make a continuous and interesting display of live stock. Breeders of farm animals are requested to take the necessary steps to enlist the co-operation of their respective state boards of agriculture and legislatures.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

HOW IT APPEARS TO THE VENERABLE SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

The Farmers' Alliance Movement—Dangers to the Great Parties in the Situation—Silver in the Campaign—The Third-Party Movement—The Federal Township Law—Judgment of a State Supreme Court Reversed by a Higher Tribunal—Living a Double Life—A Sioux Uprising Not Anticipated.

Senator Edmunds Gives His Views on Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Star has a long interview with Senator Edmunds on the general political situation. Speaking of the farmers' alliance movement, the senator said that some people are trying to persuade the farmers that laws have been made which operate unjustly upon them and that laws have not been made that would furnish them with more rapid and steady prosperity. He thinks they are to a large degree mistaken and in time will discover it. Indeed, he presumes that the largest part of reflecting farmers understand that crops cannot be increased by legislation or debts honestly paid.

Asked what the dangers were to both the great parties in the situation, the senator said that if in the next presidential election the farmers' alliance should carry many states without having a majority of the electoral college there would be no election by the people, and the present house of representatives, being largely democratic, that party would elect its candidate. As to the danger of the republican party, it is that the alliance may carry some states that would otherwise go republican, and thus, if there was no election by the people, give the election to the democratic candidates.

Asked if he thought silver would be an issue in the next campaign, the senator did not think it would be an issue between the republican and democratic parties, for he thinks that the democratic party will hardly wish to make it an issue to the extent of running any considerable risk of separating gold and silver as the coin money of the country, and certainly the great body of the republicans will not. Up to the point of safety the republican party will be in favor of using silver as money, as it always has been.

What the farmers' alliance platform will be, if the party should nominate a presidential candidate, he could not say. "The third party movement," continued Senator Edmunds, "undoubtedly exists in the farmers' alliance. If successful to the extent of getting the president and congress it would doubtless lead to the enactment of measures that they have indicated, and whether they were good or bad for the farmers would soon be known." The senator did not think communism is at the bottom of the farmers' movement, and added that the percentage of communists in this country he believes to be very small. As capital was always watching the conditions of the government of the country, the success of any movement which would render unsound legislation probable would greatly disturb the finances of the country, and that, of course, would reach every branch of labor and business.

The Federal Township Law.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States supreme court has reversed the judgment of the supreme court of Montana in the case of Andrew J. Davis, appellant, vs. Henry Weibbold, and ordered the case remanded for a new trial. This was a suit for damages and involved the title to certain lands in the town of Butte, Mont. The case turns upon the construction to be given to the provisions of the township law of the United States. Davis held the title under the township entry act, of which one provision was that no title should be acquired under the act to any gold, silver or copper mine or to any valid mining claim held under the existing laws. Weibbold claimed the title under the general mining laws, and when Davis offered to prove that at the time the patent of the Butte township was issued the premises in dispute were not known to be valued for minerals of any kind, objection was taken on the ground that Weibbold's patent showed that as a matter of fact the premises did not contain valuable mineral lands, and as such could not be granted by the township patent. The court sustained the objection, and this ruling, which was really decisive of the controversy, this court overrules. The question involved in the suit has been long in dispute and there have been various and in some instances, diverse opinions on it in the executive departments. The United States supreme court has several times passed upon it by inference and implication, but this, it is said, is the first direct decision. The court, in its opinion, written by Justice Field, says: "The important question is whether, in the absence of knowledge that there were any valuable mineral lands within the town site, Davis can be deprived of the premises purchased and occupied by him because of the subsequent discovery of minerals in them and the issue of a patent to the discoverer. After much consideration we have come to the conclusion that this question must be answered in the negative. It is true the language of the statutes touching the acquisition of title to mineral lands within the limits of town sites is very broad, but in strictness they impart only that the provisions of the town site law shall not be the means of passing title also to valuable mining lands. We think they must be held merely to prohibit the passage of title to mining lands then known to exist and not to prohibit

the acquisition for all time of mines which then lay buried unknown in the depths of the earth.

Living a Double Life.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 11.—Charles Weisel of Yankton, a well-to-do and respected citizen, was indicted by the United States grand jury of this city upon evidence secured by Special Examiner Godfrey. Weisel entered the regular army in 1866. After serving three years he re-enlisted, and a short time afterwards secured in some manner the discharge papers of Charles Loeffler, doorkeeper of the white house in Washington since 1863.

Weisel came to Iowa, where he palmed himself off as Loeffler. He married under that name, moved to Yankton twenty years ago, and is still clinging to his false name. He has five sons, two of whom are in the lumber business in Beresford, this state, one having married a year ago under the name of Loeffler, believing it to be his true one. Last spring Weisel applied for a pension under the name of Loeffler and the department on receiving it instructed Godfrey to ferret the mystery out. The true Loeffler arrived here today as a witness in the case and Weisel will probably serve a term in the penitentiary.

No Sioux Uprising This Spring.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—Ex-Indian Agent McGillicuddy of Rapid City is in town. Dr. McGillicuddy says that he anticipates no Sioux uprising this spring unless soldiers are sent to Pine Ridge as they were last November. The Sioux are disgruntled, apprehensive and suspicious, and any aggressive move on the part of the army will, in the opinion of Dr. McGillicuddy, precipitate hostilities, in which the heretofore peaceable Indians will be certain to take a hand. The belief that the Messiah is to come in the spring is still being preached, and it is said that ghost dancing is going on on some of the reservations. The settlers are naturally nervous, for the Indians are well armed, notwithstanding the command of General Miles that they surrender their weapons.

Funeral of P. T. Barnum.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 13.—Business was generally suspended here and every citizen given an opportunity to pay his last respects to P. T. Barnum on the day of his funeral. The South Congregational church was crowded to suffocation and thousands that were unable to gain admission had to content themselves with viewing the funeral cortege. The funeral services were simple, in accordance with the desire of the deceased. The services were conducted by Rev. L. B. Fisher, and Rev. Dr. Collier of New York delivered a touching address. The display of floral pieces was beautiful. They were too numerous to describe and were contributed by friends from far and near.

The will of the late P. T. Barnum was read at Maranna immediately after the funeral today. The wealth of the great showman is estimated at over \$5,000,000. He gives his wife \$1,000,000 absolutely and a \$40,000 annuity. He bequeaths to the First Universalist church of this city \$15,000 for providing preaching and other services in conformity to the faith of Universalism; bequeathes Caroline C. Thompson of New York \$100,000; Clinton H. Seeley, his grand son, \$34,000. In the same codicil he states that he has no male heir named Barnum, and provides that if Clinton H. Seeley will change his name to Clinton Barnum Seeley he will give him \$25,000. The contract between Barnum & Bailey shall be enforced and 3 per cent of his share in the show is given to Clinton Barnum Seeley, providing he will devote sufficient time in the interest of the show to carry it on successfully. If the sum reaches over \$10,000 a year the balance goes to the estate. To Mrs. Henry Buchette of Denver, Colo., he gives 765 acres of valuable land in Denver. To Treasurer Fish of the great show is bequeathed 2 per cent of the profits, providing he remains, at the end of five years in addition to his present salary. The residuary estate after the payment of the bequests is divided among his children and grand children. To Tufts college he bequeathes \$40,000, and to Universalist societies and institutions, to hospitals and asylums in various cities \$30,000 is left. Any contestant of the will is to be cut off. The last codicil, dated March 30, 1891, provides that his executors shall complete the new historical and scientific society building in this city, the same to cost \$125,000.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 11.—The sensation of the day is the publication of a letter from President Rogers of the state alliance, in which he says he cannot support Dunn for United States senator, "because he is a national banker," nor Call either, "because the latter is not in sympathy with the demands of the National Alliance." The letter appeals to the alliance legislators (who number fifty-five, a clear majority) to stand united upon a straight alliance candidate. Over half the alliance legislators are supporters of Call, however. Call does not favor the sub-treasury bill, but is in sympathy with the alliance on other demands. Another sensation was sprung this afternoon by the distribution to the members of a circular issued by Senator Call, denouncing as "absolute and malicious falsehoods" the statements made by Editor Dunning, of the farmers' alliance, that he (Call) was hostile to free silver coinage and to all the principles of the farmers' alliance. On the sub-treasury scheme he says: "I have frequently expressed the opinion that the sub-treasury system might be so modified as to accomplish all the objects desired by the alliance."

AMERICANS HONORED.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WANTS TO SHOW ITS APPRECIATION.

A Kindly Feeling for Those Prominent in the Fight for the Copyright Law—A Hitch in the Interior Department Over the New Land Law Rules—The Resignation of Senator Edmunds Takes Washington by Surprise—The Proposed New Newfoundland Treaty.

Americans to be Honored.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Count Emile de Keratry, special envoy of the French government, who is instructed to convey crosses of the Legion of Honor to two distinguished Americans who have been prominent in the fight for the copyright law, arrived here Sunday from France and is confined to his bed, suffering from la grippe. The crosses and other similar decorations are usually bestowed through consuls of the countries conferring the honors, but in this instance the French government, after the passage of the copyright bill, desired to pay an unusual compliment to the American copyright league, and so deputed Count de Keratry to pin the cross of the Legion d'Honneur upon the breasts of the gentlemen selected for this distinction, namely, Robert Underwood Johnson of the Century Magazine's editorial staff, of the American (Authors) Copyright league and of the joint executive copyright committee, which represented all leagues which favored copyright measures, and ex-Representative William E. Simonds, also a leader in the battle just won by the friends of the copyright. It was originally the intention of the French government to include Senator Platt of Connecticut, but after coming to this determination the French government was informed that the laws of the United States debarred a senator from receiving such a decoration. However, the desire to honor Senator Platt has been carried out in spite of this objection, as Count de Keratry is also entrusted with conferring upon Senator Platt a handsome medal, specially designed and struck for the occasion, which is a gift to the senator from Connecticut of the French literary societies, who greatly appreciate Platt's efforts.

Interior Department Hitch.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is a hitch in the interior department over the new land law rules. Officials of the department are unable to reach an agreement over certain important provisions in the new law for this reason. It is likely that the new rules will not be made public for several days, but from an inside source it is learned today that the important points in controversy are as follows:

1. Shall the department now take notice of any contest pending in the general land office which was filed in a local office more than two years after final proof was made on the entry?

2. What disposition shall be made of the intervening right acquired by a person who filed on land after the cancellation of entries, which were so cancelled without notice to the purchaser or the mortgagee?

Those familiar with land office affairs can readily see that the decision upon these two questions is of vital importance to settlers, mortgagees and the government. Under the new law it is provided that regardless of the compliance by the original entryman with the law, final proof was accepted and the land passed by mortgage or deed to a third party, the integrity of the title cannot be questioned. Mortgagees and purchasers are now in good faith making applications to reinstate entries cancelled before March 3, but on some land filings were made with other parties between the cancellation of the first entry and the passage of the new law. All this brings up another important point, viz: What shall be done with these intervening filings? This is one point that is giving the department officials a great deal of worry. Registrations under the new town site law are also being held up until the decision of the supreme court, rendered yesterday in the case of Siebold vs. Davis, can be considered.

Proposed Newfoundland Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The proposed treaty with Newfoundland, the suspension of negotiations regarding which was ordered from Great Britain because of the protest of Canadians, was made public yesterday. It provides that United States fishing vessels entering Newfoundland waters shall have the privilege of purchasing bait on the same terms as Newfoundland vessels; also trading without any charge other than the dues levied on Newfoundland vessels. Products of the fisheries of Newfoundland are to be admitted free into the United States, also the packages in which they may be carried. "Green" codfish are excepted from this. Duties are also provided, imported into Newfoundland from the United States. Agricultural implements and machinery, raw cotton, broom-corn, printing presses and types will be admitted free when imported from the United States. This convention was to take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should be passed on both sides, to remain in force five years from the time it came into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties give notice to the other of a wish to terminate the same.

Senator Gorman says that all the South needs is capital and to be let alone.

Blaine's Answer to Italy.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The answer of this government to the demands of Italy for a statement of the manner in which we propose to treat the killing of the Italian murderers at New Orleans is expected to appear just before the president leaves for the south and west on Tuesday. The Italian government has evinced an irritable spirit of haste, but the representatives of our government have taken time to secure sufficient facts to enable them to proceed intelligently and upon a basis of justice. No fear has been entertained that Italy would precipitate war, and yet the feeling of security upon the part of our representatives has not dictated undue procrastination. It is safe to predict that the answer of Secretary Blaine, which is being prepared under the personal direction of the president, will evidence no disposition to improperly incaluate Americans or the state government, while at the same time it will firmly adhere to the lines of fairness which is due every nationality. It is anticipated that some evidence will be given of President Harrison's Americanism in the letter, which is about ready for promulgation in respect to the demands of Italy. If any evidence of the unity or action and coincident impulse existing between the president and his secretary of state was needed, it has been demonstrated in the manner in which they have worked together in the New Orleans incident, and they will give more evidence yet of their determination to protect American interests the same in one section of our country as another.

An Interesting Question.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An interesting question has come to the attention of the comptroller of the currency through the recent failure of the Keystone National bank of Philadelphia. Several merchants of that city who were depositors in the bank had left notes for collection which fell due about the time of the suspension of the bank. Some of these notes were paid on the day of the failure, and others a day or two after. The question which agitates the Philadelphians is whether notes so paid, which were not discounted, but simply left for collection, are to be turned over to them or converted into the general fund of the bank.

Comptroller Lacey declines to answer the question in advance of the appointment of a receiver, but says in a general way that notes left for collection with a failed bank and collected after the failure, are still the property of the payee if paid after the suspension, and that in such cases the receiver, when appointed, will be directed to pay the proceeds to the owner of the note at the time it was left for collection.

The Feeling in Rome.

LONDON, April 13.—A Rome dispatch says that everybody is on the qui vive for the next act in the Italian-American drama. Crispi has openly declared that the Rudini cabinet dare not make a serious demand for redress upon the United States, and that the Italian people have been held up to ridicule by the vacillation of the ministry. The statement that American utterances have had an influence in provoking the hostile feeling is confirmed. In addition to the press dispatches the consul general at New York has kept his government fully informed of the editorial expressions of the press of that city. These are considered as extremely obnoxious in their tone of contempt for Italy's strength, both naval and military. A caricature which is said to have given personal offense to King Humbert is one in which a monkey figures with a crown on its head and with features, bearing a resemblance to those of the king. The clerical or vatician faction is alleged to have circulated widely wood cuts of these caricatures as showing American hatred and contempt for the papal throne. Altogether, whatever the outcome of the difficulty, the feeling toward America in high Italian circles is very bitter. Among the lower orders the complication is having a contrary effect.

The people seem to anticipate that the gates of the American paradise are about to be shut on the Italians, and there is a rush to get in before they close. The ports are thronged with intending emigrants, and families from patriarch to babe can be seen trudging along the highway that lead to the points of departure. The authorities are making efforts to discourage emigration, but without effect. Nothing short of bayonets can stay the torrent. Most of the emigrants are said to be hard working and worthy peasants, but very ignorant and dirty. The increase of taxes has also tended to promote emigration.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The weekly crop bulletin says: The weather during the past week in the spring wheat region, including Minnesota and the Dakotas, was generally favorable, seeding well advanced in the southern portions of this section and the ground reported in excellent condition. In the west portion of the winter wheat region the weather is generally favorable for farm work. Wheat and grass are growing rapidly. The fruit prospect is excellent. Cold weather retarded farm work in the eastern portion of the winter wheat region. Fruit escaped the recent frost with little damage. Reports from the Pacific coast indicate that crops were greatly improved by recent rains. Farm work is backward in Oregon; early spring grain is up and fall grain very fine. The prospects for all crops never better. California reports the largest acreage of wheat in the past eight years, with prospects of a large yield. Timely rains in southern California give encouragement to grain growers. Sugar beets look well and fruit prospects are good.